MASON'S

Coin and Stamp

COLLECTORS'

MAGAZINE.

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VOL. I. JULY, 1867. No. 4.

REMINISCENCES OF A COIN COLLECTOR.—No. 1.

BY E. M., JR.

There are many very amusing and interesting incidents in the life of a Numismatist, and few Coin Collectors have reached the goal of their wishes without committing many egregious blunders, and having, unwittingly, been made the victim of many a laughable joke.

Nothing seems so ludicrous to the able coin collecter as the attempts of would-be collectors and beginners to use the language of coins, and show off their learning by speaking of the "Washington Cents," and displaying the treasures they have collected,—generally consisting of counterfeit Washingtons and Card Tokens, interspersed with the usual variety of Uncle Sam's copper mediums of trade.

But, however much we may smile over the crude efforts of the Numismatic novice, we must all confess to having traveled the same road, committed the same ridiculous blunders, and been victimized by similar unlooked for circumstances.

We propose to relate a few disconnected incidents and humorous anecdotes relating to the coin collecting fraternity, and trust the reader will pardon any discrepancy in the way of dates, as most of these hastily sketched lines are traced from the memory of other days. Every collector of coins is made such by some peculiar circumstances: one has a desire for wealth; another notoriety; a third simply as a matter of curiosity.

It is related of Mr. Mickley, the celebrated Numismatist of Philadelphia, that about the year 1823 he became desirous of obtaining a coin bearing the date of of his birth, 1799; and being of an economical disposition, concluded a copper U. S. Cent of that date would answer his purpose. After searching for many years and finding all other dates but the one wanted, he finally obtained a fair specimen of the 1799 cent. This simple circumstance produced the finest collection of coins in this country, and gave Mr. Mickley an enviable reputation in Europe and America as a Numismatist.

Another circumstance, quite as simple in its origin, produced a very fine collec- in Boston. Some years ago the celebrated Mr. A., merchant of Boston, was making a purchase in a store in Washington Street, when he overheard the following conversation between a customer and the proprietor of the store:

PRO. (to Customer.)—"I picked up a pretty old cent, to-day, at the Quincy Market."

CUS. (pricking up his ears.)—"What date?"

PRO. (exhibiting the coin.)—"1799, and I believe it is considered valuable."

CUS.—"I would like to be the owner of that cent."

PRO.—"You can, sir, for a consideration."

CUS.—"Name it!"

PRO. (pointing to the customer's breast,)—"Give me that diamond pin in your shirt bosom and the copper is yours."

CUS.—"It's a bargain, sir!"

And it was a *bargain*, to the great surprise of the proprietor, and an equal amount of gratification to the purchaser. The diamond pin, valued at $40, was handed over for a copper cent! Mr. A., who had witnessed the strange trade between the two gentlemen, said that the proprietor was a lunatic, and the customer a fool! The latter, however, was informed that the cent was worth $50; and if he, Mr. A., would accompany him to a coin dealer he would convince him of the truth of the statement.

A visit to a neighboring coin dealer proved the value of the cent; and from that circumstance dates the commencement of Mr. A.'s fine cabinet of coins.

(*To be Continued*)

INDIAN RELICS.

Stone implements were the first used by man, so far as our knowledge extends. There was an age when the inventive genius of mankind taught him to fashion the stone into implements of war and aids to industry, and that state of civilization and progress was exhibited all over the world. It was followed by the second era—the age of bronze; and by a third—the age of copper; and by a fourth—the age of iron.

On Friday we were looking over a collection of these stone instruments, made and used by the primitive inhabitants of this country, which Dr. Perkins is preparing for presentation to the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge. He has a large number of them, very curious and interesting, obtained from the heirs of the late Dr. Balch of Amesbury, and Dea. John P. Pearson, Charles R. Sargent, C. M. Hodge, I. H. Knight, A. Osgood, and Wm. B. Little, who have been interested in preserving such relics of the past. Some are from Illinois, some from Kentucky, some from New Hampshire, but chiefly they were found on the banks of the Merrimac, the Parker, and Powow rivers, with a few from Ipswich and Topsfield. They consist of war clubs of different sizes; axes, from the rudest to one very choice specimen, exhibiting taste and skill; sinkers for lines and nets used in fishing; the tool for making the lines; the mortar and pestle for grinding corn; spearheads and arrowheads, some rough, and others barbed and nicely made; gouges of various descriptions for cutting and scooping out their canoes; with other things of use of which is not so clear. Some of them had been picked up on the surface of the ground, one arrowhead in a field that had been cultivated two hundred years, and others deeper down—one taken from a clay bed eight feet deep.

THE "CONFEDERATE" NOTE.

[The following lines were found written upon the back of a Confederate note in the possession of Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet:]

Representing nothing on God's earth, now,
And nought in the water below it;
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it!
Show it to those that will lend an ear
To the tale this paper can tell—
Of liberty born, of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell!

Too poor to possess the precious ore,
And too much a stranger to borrow,
We issued, to-day, our "promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
Days rolled by, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare, that the Treasurers quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned;
And these little checks represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew it had hardly a value in gold—
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were over-due;
We knew, if it bought our bread to-day,
'Twas the best our country could do.
Keep it! it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last,—
Modest, and born of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success it passed.

AN ITEM FOR NUMISMATOLOGISTS.

A San Francisco journal says that a firm in that city have, perhaps, the only complete set of American coins in the hands of private individuals in the United States. They have the American silver dollar for every year from 1794 to 1866, half dollars from 1794 to 1867, quarter dollars from 1796 to 1867, dimes from 1796 to 1861, half dimes from 1794 to 1867, cents from 1723 to 1867, three-cent pieces from 1851 to 1867, two-cent pieces from 1863 to 1867, and half cents from 1793 to 1857.

This collection has occupied more than fifteen years of Mr. Repiton's time, and cost about twenty thousand dollars. As an instance of the rarity of some of the coins, we will state that the silver dollar of 1801 cost $950, and Mr. Repiton had, before he succeeded in finding one he could purchase, made an unsuccessful tender of $1500 for one in possession of a gentleman residing in Salem, Mass. Of the silver dollars of 1838 only eighteen were minted, and, consequently, they are very rare. The silver dollar of 1852 is also very rare, and is rated by numismatologists at from $300 to $500. Besides this collection of American coins, they have specimens of the coins of nearly all nations, and some coins over two thousand years old. The coins are a great curiosity, and their owners could readily sell them for $50,000.—Phila. *Evening Telegraph*, May 20th.

The above article, now going the rounds of the press, contains a number of errors. Mr. Repiton may have a complete collection of the coins of America, but he does not possess U. S. silver dollar of each year from 1794 to 1866, for the very good reason that none were coined from 1805 to 1835, inclusive. There are no dollars of 1836, '37, '38, '39, excepting pattern or experimental pieces. 1852 U. S. silver dollars are rare, and worth from ten to fifteen dollars each.

Half dollars were not coined in 1796, '97, '98, '99 and 1800, excepting "patterns," and but few of the latter.

Quarter dollars were not coined in the years 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '17, '26, '29 and '30.

Dimes were not coined in the years 1797, '99, 1806, '08, '12, '13, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19 and '26.

Half Dimes were not coined in 1797, '98, '99, 1804, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, ,20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27 and '28.

The dollar of 1801, for which $1500 was offered, is worth from $5 to $10. No doubt this was an error of the printer's, —it should have been an 1804 dollar.

We are inclined to believe that there were more than "eighteen dollars of 1838 minted," as we have had a view of, at least, double that number—not counting those re-struck since 1838. We envy Mr. R. his valuable collection, and, if "report" speaks truly, it is certainly worth $50,000.

TO COIN COLLECTORS.

When you have decided to make a collection, or set of coins, be sure and select the best specimens. Get *uncirculated* coins, if possible; but do not let the scarcity of this description of coin dishearten you.

After getting a small cabinet made, to contain 10 or 12 drawers, sufficiently large to place within a complete set of cents and half cents, commence your series. No matter whether you commence with the first or last issue. Get one good coin to begin with, and the desire for more will certainly follow.

Never scrub a coin, as the copper will certainly be injured by so doing. If the piece is dirty and black, it may be placed in oil for a few days to loosen the dirt, and then washed carefully in suds. If

brushed at all, it must be done with a very soft brush.

All proof coins should be wrapped carefully and tightly in smooth, stiff paper. Avoid the trashy electrotypes which flood the market. They can readily be distinguished from the genuine by the *sound*. The genuine coin rings like pure silver; the copper and lead copies have a dull, dead sound, readily noticed.

Always keep a few duplicate coins of all kinds on hand for trading purposes. By observing these simple rules much labor and inconvenience can be avoided. In a future article we shall give other instructions of value to all who wish to possess a good and valuable collection of coins.

CLEANSING AND BRIGHTENING COINS.

As an evidence of the injury coins sustain by cleansing and polishing, we refer to the recent sale of coins by Messrs. Davis & Harvey, of this city, where a fine set of American Cents brought, at public sale, but $145!

This set of coins, formerly the property of the late Mr. Brechemin, were originally *uncirculated*, and possessed a beautiful, natural bronze, which was brushed off for the purpose of giving the cents that bright appearance they possess when fresh from the dies.

Had this set of cents—numbering 70 pieces—remained in their original condition they would have sold for $1000; for many of them were the finest specimens in the country. What a warning this should be to collectors having a predilection for brushing and cleaning uncirculated coins. The set above alluded to was purchased by Mr. Long for his museum in this city.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Contains a collection of American coins struck for this purpose at the Mint in this city, by order of the Government. The collection embraces specimens of all the coins supposed to be in actual use at the present time. They are of gold, silver and bronze. They were all struck in polished matrices, and every piece is in perfect condition. They bear the date of the present year, and are set on a mat of blue velvet with a mount of red around each coin.

NUMBER OF CENTS AND HALF CENTS,

Struck at U. S. Mint from 1793 to 1867. (Prepared expressly for Coin Dealers and Collectors.)—*Continued.*

	CENTS.	HALF CENTS.
1825	1,461,100	63,000
1826	1,517,425	234,000
1827	2,357,732	none coined
1828	2,260,624	606,000
1829	1,414,500	487,000
1830	1,711.500	none coined
1831	3,359,260	patterns
1832	2,362,000	12,200
1833	2,739,000	154,000
1834	1,855,100	120,000
1835	3,878,400	141,000
1836	2,111,000	patterns
1837	5,558,300	none coined
1838	6,370,200	none coined
1839	3,128,661	none coined
1840	2,462,700	patterns
1841	1,597,367	patterns.

(*To be Concluded in August No.*)

UNIQUE LOUISIANA CENT.

We have been shown a Colonies Francoises Half-penny, date 1721. Beneath the date is the capital B; upon the left side of date, a treefoil; on the right, a spade-shaped figure. In other respects it is similar to the ordinary Louisiana cents of 1721. This piece is supposed, from its variety, to be *unique*. No mention of it is made in any of the coin manuals.

SUPERB FOREIGN COLLECTION OF AMERICAN COINS.

We have received, by steamer from England, a private catalogue of Dr. Chas. Clay's collection of American coins, medals, &c., and we do not hesitate to pronounce it, with few exceptions, equal, if not superior, to any collection of American coins within our knowledge. Nearly all of the choice pieces in Dr. Clay's cabinets are of the finest description,—many being proofs.

We have not the space to enumerate the coins in the present number of our journal, but will simply call attention to a few coins claimed by Dr. Clay to be *unique*.

New England Shilling, (Pine Tree) —Size 18. Tree large and leaves very large. *Obv.* masathvsets : iin, (in lieu of in,) *Rev.* new england, an. dom.

New England Penny, (Scrub Oak Variety)—Size 8. Date 1662; weight 11 grains.

Iron Trial Piece of the Rosa Americana Penny, without date. Rose without crown, and the *Utile Dulci* on the field without label. In this last circumstance it differs from all other known Rosa Americans. Size 26.

Trial piece in Bath metal of the Rosa Americana Half-penny. Date 1723. Rose with crown.

Rosa Americana Penny of 1733.—This "trial piece" is the only *Rosa Americana* known with the head looking left and the head, itself, differing from any other known variety by having a peculiar outline to the lower edge of bust.

Colonial Half-penny.—This is a proof impression with, on its obverse, a beautiful head of George, looking right, laureated; georgivs : d. g.; m. brt. fra. et. hib. rex. The *rev.* a large figure 1, with a crown over it; on each side of the large figure two sprigs, their stems crossed in base: the. et. pr. elec. brun. et. lun. dux. sa. rom. mi· arc. Size 17½.

Colonial Half-penny.—Size 17½.—*Obverse* same as last, the *reverse* is without the sprigs on each side the figure 1, (as in the last), and the legend dat. pacem. et. nouas. prebet. et. auget. opes. These two last pieces are, undoubtedly American Colonial pattern pieces, but for what particular Colony is unknown.

Continental Currency—White metal, date 1776, size 26. *Obv.* sun and rays, sun dial in centre, "Fugio" outer circle "Continental Currency," edge milled. *Rev.*, centre, "We are one;" inner circle rayed, "American Congress;" outer circle, 13 links, with the names of States on each. In the inner circle the words e. g. fecit. (Supposed to be *unique*.)

Continental Currency, 1783; size 27.—White metal. *Obv.*, Brittannia sitting, receiving the bow, arrows, &c., from an American Indian; a dove hovering over with olive branch; St. Paul's and London Monument in the distance, with shipping; "Felicitas Britannia et America; mdcclxxxiii, Sept'r. 4." *Reverse*, centre, "We are one;" inner circle, rayed, "American Congress;" outer circle, thirteen links, with names of States. *Edge reading*, "Continental Currency," indistinct.

Broad Head Washington, size 19.—Very fine, with toga; Washington on the *obverse; reverse*, Liberty, "United States, artists initials are absent in the exerque. Edge milled, and so far *unique*.

Excelsior, New York, size 18, date 1787. *Obverse*, Arms of New York, 1787; in exerque "Excelsior." *Reverse*, an Indian standing with bow and tomahawk; "Libertato Defendo Natus."

Auctori Plebis.—Size 18. No date visible. Head laureated, looking *right*, flowering hair, and roman nose; "Auctori⁎ Plebis⁎" probably struck on an old Spanish coin.

Auctori Plebis.—A somewhat similar coin to the above, but on the obverse,

the head laureated, but not flowing hair downwards, as last; "Auctori Plebis." *Rev.* A large harp, over it "Hispaniolas," and the date, in spread figures 1736, in exerque.

KENTUCKY PIECE.—A brilliant proof; the first ever struck in silver and in bronze, from the Soho collection. Obverse, a female presenting two children to Liberty, with cornucopia, &c.; date in exerque, 1796; "British Settlement Kentucky." *Rev.* Britannia, head looking down, fasces and irons at her feet; "Payable by P. P. P. Myddleton."

KENTUCKY PIECE.—*Obverse* as the last; but on the *reverse* in the centre, in four lines, "Copper,—Company,—of Upper Canada;" round the field, "One-Half-penny."

COINS AND STAMPS.

A correspondent objects to the assimilation of coins and stamps in one periodical, and very injudicially argues that each branch of collecting is so distinct in its nature and requirements that the two cannot be followed connectedly without inconvenience and want of perfectness.

We do not think so. What are Coins and Stamps but fixed tokens of value used for the convenience of the public at large? A coin expresses on its face a certain value and passes current among the people. A stamp bears the same relation. A coin bears the national arms or emblems—a stamp the same. A change in nationalities changes the several characters of the coins, so also the stamps.

In fact the postage stamps and coins of a nation bear so close a relationship that the two are inseparably connected, and your true numismatist, or Philatelist, will always give close attention to both. A good set of the coins of the world will, it is true, out value the best set of stamps; not however, in proportion to the time both have been employed. Coins are an ancient institution, while stamps have barely reached their majority.

GREAT SALE OF COINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

On the 5th., 6th., and 7th of June, the executor of the estate of Louis Brechemin, sold at public auction in this city the well-known and extensive collection of Gold, Silver and Copper (American and foreign) coins owned by the late Mr. Brechemin. The attendance was very large and prices obtained were very satisfactory, *ordinary* American coins realized astonishing prices.

The following prices were paid for a few of the best pieces; which considering the condition and rarity of the coins, were remarkably below the standard of previous sales:—

1794	Silver dollar, fair,	$27 00
1851	" " proof,	38 00
1852	" " mutilated proof,	26 00
1858	" " proof,	11 25
1796	Half dollar, fine,	16 00
1797	" " fine,	8 00
1814	" " very fine,	3 00
1796	Quar. dollar, fair,	2 00
1804	" " "	2 00
1823	" " "	14 00
1828	" " proof,	2 00
1796	Dime, fine,	1 62
1798	" good,	4 00
1801	" "	12 00
1802	" fair,	2 75
1 set	cents (U. S.) 1791 to 1857,	145 00
1838	Pattern dollar, proof,	34 00
1839	" " "	31 00
1836	" " "	7 50
1838	" half " "	10 00
1857	Proof set coins,	20 00
1858	" " "	15 00

Colonials, Washingtons, and rare foreign coins brought low prices.

NEW 10 CENT PIECE.

This nickel coin, upon which experiments have been made at the U. S. Mint, has not yet made its appearance. As soon as it appears we shall be prepared to supply our subscribers with this novel nickel.

PROOF COINS, OR MASTER PIECES.

All coins struck from polished dies, previous to the regular coinage, are called *proof coins*. The dies are made with great care, and exclusively used for striking coins of this description. Proof coins are readily known by the beautiful and mirror-like surface they possess.

HISTORY OF THE COINS OF AMERICA.

(Continued.)

The GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO coin was struck in England in 1783, and circulated through most of the Colonies. By some collectors this copper is termed a "Tory Cent," but it is manifestly a Washington piece, as the legend undoubtedly refers to Washington, while the statue of Liberty, partially tied by thirteen bars on the *obverse*, attests to its true character.

The Nova Constellatio coins also appeared in 1783, struck in silver and copper. *Obverse*, U. S. enclosed in a wreath. *Legend* surrounding the wreath, LIBERTAS -:- JUSTITIA -:- 1783. *Reverse*, an eye with diverging rays. Between the outer points of the rays are thirteen stars; surrounding the whole, the legend NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Another variety, *obverse* scrip capitals U. S. Legend, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA, 1785. *Reverse* same as preceding.

The *Immune Columbia* piece in silver, and Immunis Columbia cop'r are very rare Date and obverse same; reverse, Liberty seated. Another, with Eagle on reverse.

To return to the State coinage:

New Jersey issued coins in 1785, '86, '87 and '88, in large quantities and great varieties. These coins all bear the same resemblance, with very slight variation. Obverse horse's head looking to the right; under the head a plough; dates, 1785, '86, '87, '88. Legend NOVA CÆSAREA. Reverse, a shield; legend E*PLURIBUS* UNUM*.

Among the most valued varieties of the New Jersey Cent are the following; Horse head to the left instead of right; date under the plough handle; dog on the field; E. PLUCKIBUS; E. PLURIBS. There are, in all, 100 known varieties.

[Dr. Dickeson, in his "American Numismatic Manual," published by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, treats of all the known varieties, and furnishes illustrations of many of the most important types of Colonial Coins.—ED.]

(To be Continued.)

NEW STAMP.

A new stamp has been discovered—oval in form, perforated at one end, flesh color, variable in size,—considered very valuable in emergencies. It is not a Revenue Stamp, but in use all over the world, and commands attention from the "lords of creation," as the invention of a married lady! It is called the "FOOT STAMP," and might rank, among philatelists, as a *revenue*, for the exclusive use of the "divine creatures;" as every lady is obliged by a law—of Nature—to *stamp* her foot when speaking to an unruly or inattentive husband!

Our foreign exchanges are requested to copy the "new issue" and credit.

N. E. NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, on Monday evening, May 28th, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Pres't, Dr. N. B. Shuntleff, of Boston.
Vice do for Mass., C. S. Fellows, "
" Me., Dr. E. M. Field, of Bangor
" Vt., S. Williams, St. Albans.
" R. I., G. T. Paine, Providence
Rec. Sec., S. H. Chadbourne, of Boston,
Cor. Sect.; T. E. Bond, "
Treasurer, Henry Cook, "
Curator, S. S. Crosby, "
Librarian, D. R. Child, "

A proof set of the Mint coinage of 1867 was presented to the Society, also a collection of 40 colonial coins.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

MORESNET.—Some years ago a colored individual hailing from "Afrie's burning clime" was describing to a noted geographer a small place near the coast of Africa. The man versed in the descriptions of the earth, denied that there was such a place at all; and taking from his bookcase an atlas, that was warranted to contain the name of every place in the world, desired the Ethiopian to point it out on the map. Sambo, after looking some time for it, but in vain, remarked, "dat it was not dar now, but would be in about a week."

The above story will apply to this case, for who ever heard of the "Republic of Moresnet?" None, until now, we are certain; and were it not for stamp collecting, many years would elapse, we trow, ere the world would know that there *is* such a republic. Well, this country has issued four stamps—rather a good beginning—and the engraver and designer deserve credit for their very neat and elegant work. The design is, within a rectangular frame is a circle, over which the Cap of Liberty appears, containing the arms, consisting of a Lion in a pugilistic attitude, towards left side, and an Eagle graefully sitting or standing (we know not which) on that somewhat popular instrument of music—the jews-harp; the circular band going round the whole, has the inseription: *Commune Libre de Moresnet*, below on a wavy scroll is *Postes:* figure denoting value, in four corners. 10 centimes lilac, green, 20c. orange, red, 12½c. red, 25c. blue. Colored impression on white paper, watermarked with Cap of Liberty, perforated. This "republic"—which for aught we know, may be a "goak"—is situated between Belgium and Prussia.

BELGIUM.—Two more new stamps are expected, 6 and 8 centimes.

FRANCE.—France is commencing to issue her new set of stamps, of the same design as present 2 and 4 cents. The one before us is of the 30c., and the color is olive brown. It looks well.

GUATEMALA.—Essays for this republic are out.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Stamps for these islands have been issued; 1 d. green, 6d. rose.

SERVIA.—Has a new issue; 1-2p. green, 2p. brown.

ITALY.—Has a new 20 cent stamp; color blue.

SPAIN.—Has a new issue of the same design, as the current Italian. The values are, 2, 4, 12, 19e. and 10 and 20c. de esc, The colors in the same order are brown, blue, orange, rose, green, and lilac.

QUEENSLAND—Has a 4d. and 1 s. stamps, colors purple and rose, same design as the current issue.

PORTUGAL.—Has a new 25 reis of the same design as the engraving No. 1.

ST. DOMINGO.—Has now a bona-fide issue of stamps, the latest of which is the 2 reals, colors carmine.

BAVARIA.—Has a new issue of the same values as the last.

NEW GRANADA.—Adds five new stamps to her long list, 5, 10, 20, 50, c., and 1 peso.

FRANCE.—Has a new stamp; 30 c., brown.

GUATEMALA.—Has a stamp similar to the Costa Rican. 5 c. brown.

SAN SALVADOR.—The last of the Central American States to adopt stamps has now a 1-2 rl. blue, 1 rl. vermilion, 2 rls. green, and 4 rls. brown, design, the Nicaraguan stamps.

HELIGOLAND.—An island in the German Ocean, has issued stamps, 1-2 sch. red and green, 1. sch. ditto.

UNITED STATES.—Have in preparation new 20 cent adhesive and envelope stamps.

WATERMARKED NEW SOUTH WALES.—By the last mail we have another vagary of watermark on the present six-penny stamp. Previous mails brought us copies watermarked 5; they now come watermarked 12, being printed on the paper for the shilling stamp.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Messrs. McCoy and Cogan of N. Y., Mr. Anderson of Indiana, Mr. Roach, of England, and several other prominent numismatists have recently paid us a visit. Mr. Cogan, the clever and agreeable Coin Dealer of N. Y., came here to attend the "3 Day Sale." Mr McCoy, celebrated for possessing fine coins, on private business. Mr. Anderson took the first premium, (a silver medal worth $40,) at the Indiana State Fair, Oct 1866, for the best collection of coins. Coin business is looking up everywhere, and we look for a rise in prices next fall, when those splendid pieces of Mickley's come under the hammer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No change in the price or size of this journal will take place until January, 1868. The continuations of Priced Stamp and Autograph Catalogues are unavoidably omitted in this number, but will positively appear in our next issue, together with a "Foreign Coin Table," prepared expressly for this Magazine by the distinguished Numismatic author, Dr. Dickeson, of this city.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine. Bath, England, June, 1867.

Thank you, gentlemen, and shall profit by your remarks. The stamp business with us is a new one, and we hope to feel our way cautiously along, until we can measure pens with some of our older and abler philatelists.

The Coin bnsiness excites and receives more attention from our readers than stamp gathering, but the latter is becoming daily more popular, and in time we can present a goodly array of stamp collectors in this country. We have read your last three numbers, and must say your journal presents an attractive appearence, and deserves the patronage of stamp collectors on this side of the Ocean. Many thanks for courtesy in exchanging.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. COGAN.—Catalogues received. Many thanks. We are under obligations for disinterested favors of great value to us.

C. M. S.—Yours at hand. Stamps acceptable, and your kind letter answered by mail. We go to press 25th of month.

T. C., CINCINNATI.—The two subs. received. Will send you the Catalogue of sales as they appear. Thanks for card and list of collectors.

G. D. H., PROVIDENCE.—Thanks for your good opinion, hope to merit it. Our aim shall be to make the Magazine acceptable to all classes of collectors. We avoid the "Heavy Articles" which, unfortunately, afflict many numismatic publications. Do what you can for us. We are actively striving and fully determined to make this journal worthy of its name and pretensions.

STRANGER.—The *Philatelist* was rec'd at this office direct from the publishers. We are none the less obliged to you, however. Your strictures are very correct. In the "first-class" notice we received at the hands of our English friends, they entirely overlooked the *three cent* stamp in their eagerness to criticise the *coin*, notwithstanding the assertion that *with coins they had nothing to do.* You must remember that our three cent postage stamp bears the honored image of Washington, and he has passed beyond *their* criticism.

Had our foreign relatives been made aware of the fact that the Goddess of Liberty is represented on our coin with hair loosened to the breeze, bearing the tidings of "victory," they might have withheld the ungenerous fling at one of our most revered national emblems.

C. P. N., WESTERN R. R., SPRINGFIELD.—Sale of Mickley's collection next fall. Will send you Catalogues.

A. W. F., DOVER.—$1 received, magazines mailed.

SUBSCRIBERS.—We have answered all by mail, and sent U. S. Mint Medals to each.

F. H. A., ELMIRA. — Package sent C. O. D.. Answer if not received.

W. P. S., BALTIMORE.—You can say to Express Co. "1799 cent to be examined," or mark it on the C. O. D. package. If we find it good will pay the $25.

S. SMITH & Co, ENGLAND—Sent you 1000 stamps. Now have 5000 on hand awaiting your reply. Magazines mailed regularly.

A. V., TROY.—Can fill your order at prices named in your letter of 3d June.

C. CLAY, PRES'T NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, MANCHESTER ENGLAND.—Have written you and sent the back numbers of the Magazine. Thank you for the complimentary allusions to C. and S. C. M., in your letter.

P. P.—Look out for Moore's nest?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Mass., May 29, 1867.

Mason & Co. Sirs:—Enclosed please find $5, to pay the subscription, for one year, for the within-named persons dating the time of commencing with the *first number;* and please send the two back numbers and "medals" along.

We wish you the highest success. The names I send are all members of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society. At some future time will you have the kindness to publish a list of *regular* publications on Numismatics, issued in this country and Europe, giving the name of the publication, Editor, and how often, with price per annum, if possible? I think it would gratify many collectors.

T. B.

—

Manchester, England, May 22, '67.

Gentlemen:—I was very much grieved to hear, from your magazine, (just received) of the irreparable loss of the Mickley Collection. I know not how such a gap can be filled up again.

I like your Magazine very much, and I think you would like the proceedings of our Numismatic Society. I should like to see you first number, as also any other numbers as they are issued.

I send you my subscription, with catalogue of my private Cabinet of Coins, numbering nearly 2000 American coins, in the finest condition.

C. Clay,
Pres't Manchester Numis. Soc.

—

Providence, R. I.

Gents:—I shall try to secure as many subscribers as possible for your Magazine, when my copies arrive, and have no doubt but that the growing interest in Numismatics will prompt many who hesitate about taking a more expensive journal to subscribe to your cheaper, but none the less interesting and popular paper.

Please commence my subscription with the April number,—No. 1, Vol. 1.

Very respectfully yours.

G. D. H

Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine. April, 1867 Philadelphia, United States: Mason & Co.

This, the first number of a new trans-Atlantic candidate for Philatelic favor, contains eight pages octavo, print and paper equally good. The lion's share is taken up by the coin department, with which we have nothing to do; the postage-stamp portion, barely filling a page and a half altogether. The publisher states his wish to make exchanges with his "cousins across the big pond." The cover is adorned with a profile of Liberty that looks as if she had just had her hair well combed, and scarcely recovered from the operation.—*From the Philatelist*, for June. London, England.

[It is rather refreshing to read a cool bit of trans-Atlantic humor in these sweltering hot summer days, and we, therefore, take special pains to reprint and ventilate the above "left handed" compliment from our facetious Philatelic cousin from "over the water." You must remember, gentlemen, that our "Goddess" has had something else to do besides making up her toilet in these latter years, and, having recently untangled her jetty locks, we supposed she was in a *presentable condition* to *see company*, and we sent her with our best wishes over the big pond. It is our wish and hope that our good natured relatives abroad will keep the Lion's toilet in good trim, so that there will be no necessity for "combing;" and we can then claim no superiority in national emblems. The *Philatelist*, notwithstanding its occasional indulgence in a good bit of quiet humor, makes a healthy, handsome appearance, and faithfully represents the stamp interest of the world. Ed.]

Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine. Philadelphia: Mason & Co.

We have received two numbers of this magazine, which is well printed and interesting. The precedence given to coins in the title is carried out in the contents, which consist, principally, of paragraphs treating of "numismatology." It would seem that, hitherto, coin collecting has been a rather neglected pursuit in the United States, and the magazine before us is an attempt to awaken a more general interest in it. The philatelic portion of the paper consists simply of a list of stamps (to be continued monthly), the information contained in which is not remarkably novel. We wish our contemporary every success, and owe him no grudge for appropriating our title as a portion of his own.

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